

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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號五十月七年三統宣

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1911. 四拜禮

號七月九年十

888 PEE ANSON.
SINGAPORE 10 CENTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

WELSH ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

PARTICIPANTS PUNISHED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBAN, Sept. 6, 10.35 a.m.

Thirty-eight of the anti-Jewish rioters, who were arrested in Wales on the 25th of August, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from twenty-eight days to three months.

AVIATION.

AUTOMATIC STABILITY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBAN, Sept. 6, 10.35 a.m.

A French engineer named M. Moreau has invented an automatic arrangement for securing the stability of aeroplanes. It is claimed that perfect balance can be maintained independent of the aviator.

DEAR FOOD.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBAN, Sept. 6, 10.35 a.m.

There has been a recrudescence of rioting in France. Four hundred strikers at Nantes attempted to raid the foundries. A collision took place with the police as a result of which thirty were injured on both sides. The gendarmes charged a mob at Halluin and twenty-five were injured.

The long, protracted nature of the labour unrest throughout Europe is attracting increased notice. Observers fear that the worst has not yet been reached.

The trouble is due to the universal increase of prices of foodstuffs, of which there is a shortage owing to the unusual drought affecting the whole of Europe.

AUTHORESS' SUDDEN DEATH.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 7, 12.45 a.m.

The authoress Katherine Thurston has been found dead in bed in a hotel in Cork. She was apparently in her usual health last night.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

SUCCESS AT LAST.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 7, 12.45 a.m.

Burgess has successfully swum the English Channel. He entered the water at South Foreland lighthouse at 10.50 yesterday morning and landed at Cape Grisnez about ten this morning. He started powerfully and made great progress. A haze developed into a dense fog and no news was received of the swimmer for eighteen hours. The water was perfectly smooth and a strong spring tide prevailed.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Via BOMBAY, Sept. 7, 7.10 a.m.

Burgess landed two miles east of Cape Grisnez, at high tide. The sea was dead calm. He stumbled a few steps, then walked steadily and unassisted. He looked remarkably fresh when he returned on board the motor boat, and on his arrival at Deal was ovated. The actual landing was witnessed by the customs officers and a semaphore signalman.

EXASPERATED NATIVES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBAN, Sept. 7, 12.10 a.m.

An American missionary named Davis has been poisoned by natives in the interior (T). The natives were exasperated by his preaching against polygamy.

NEW ZEALAND POLITICS.

OBJECTION TO TITLES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBAN, Sept. 6, 7.20 p.m.

The resignation of the Hon. Mr. Fowlds from the New Zealand cabinet, on the ground that the Government's policy is not sufficiently radical and disregards the justifiable threat of the masses, is embarrassing the Government on the eve of the election. "The Times" Wellington correspondent says that the acceptance of titles by Sir Joseph Ward and the Hon. J. S. Findlay has been most unpopular and will cost them many votes. One legislator has given notice of a bill to prevent the establishment of hereditary titles in New Zealand.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 6, 4.11 p.m.

Despite the communiqué which has been regarded as a favourable omen opinion in Berlin regarding a speedy settlement is apparently not so optimistic as Paris has inspired. The "Lok-alenzer" in a significant article declares that rights of Germans in Morocco must be secured and that the mineral output must have unrestricted access to international markets.

PERSIA'S TROUBLES.

EX-SHAH CHECKED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 6, 2.35 p.m.

Tehran Government troops have inflicted a decisive defeat upon Sardar Arshad's force, consisting mostly of Turcomans. The fight took place a few miles east of Telieran and Sardar Arshad together with three hundred of his followers, four guns and rich booty were captured. Sardar Arshad, who was wounded, will be executed. Three Government soldiers were killed and four wounded during the fight. It is considered that the cause of the ex-Shah is not likely to recover from the blow.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

AN OMINOUS ESTIMATE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBAN, Sept. 6, 10.35 a.m.

The French active army will in 1912, it is estimated, show a decrease of no less than ten thousand owing to the falling birth-rate in France.

REBIRTH OF THE LORDS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 6, 2.35 p.m.

Lord Pentland, speaking at Glasgow, said: Now that the Lords are under new conditions and in closer touch with the people than ever before, the public might rest assured that the Lords would prove equal to their responsibility and justify their position to the public.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LITHGOW STRIKERS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBAN, Sept. 6, 5.15 p.m.

Several strike leaders and others were arrested at Lithgow on the 31st August and one hundred and forty prosecutions are now proceeding.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

ALL-ROUND BITTERNESS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBAN, Sept. 6, 5.15 p.m.

The correspondent of "The Times" at Toronto states that the quarrel between the Government and the Nationalists at Quebec has become most bitter, while the Liberal Press in the English provinces are violently attacking Mr. R. L. Borden for an apparent alliance with the Nationalists. The latter, who denounces every form of naval policy, have now declared squarely against reciprocity, consequently the Conservatives and Nationalists have united in a trade policy and hostility to Sir Wilfred Laurier, though they are divided in regard to the naval policy.

HOME CRICKET.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via DUBAN, Sept. 7, 12.10 a.m.

The Gentlemen v. Players match at Scarborough resulted in a draw.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

A STRONG MANIFESTO.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 7, 7.10 a.m.

The German Navy League has published a manifesto abandoning the reserve it maintained during the Morocco crisis, and vigorously appeals for the strengthening of Germany's naval position. Admiral von Kocster, Head of the League, was the personal guest of the Kaiser at the Kiel review. The French Government is anxious for the negotiations to conclude before the 20th September, when the two-year service men leave their regiments. If a solution is not reached before the 15th, it is expected that an order will be issued retaining them. It is also a noteworthy fact that troops despatched to deal with the dear food riots in the north-west are mainly drawn from the western district, and not the eastern. Garrisoned still remain even where the riots have subsided.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

WRECK OF THE TUCAPEL.

LOSS OF LIFE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Via BOMBAY, Sept. 6, 4.15 p.m.

A telegram from Lima reports that the steamer Tucapel has been wrecked on the Peruvian Coast and thirty-five people drowned.

A FURTHER REPORT.

Via DUBAN, Sept. 6, 5.15 p.m.

The s.s. Tucapel, wrecked on the Peruvian coast, was a fine three thousand tonner trading between Valparaiso and Panama. Eighty-one people were drowned.

BELGIAN BUTCHERS.

MORE STRIKES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
DUBAN, Sept. 7, 7.30 a.m.

Two thousand butchers in Southern Belgium have struck.

Numbers in Brussels also threaten to strike.

EARTHQUAKE IN EUROPE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
DUBAN, Sept. 7, 7.30 a.m.

An earthquake has been experienced in Belgium and West Germany, causing damage to houses.

AUSTRALIA'S LOYALTY.

THE DOMINIONS' DUTY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
DUBAN, Sept. 7, 7.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that Mr. Alfred Deakin (a former Prime Minister) in a spirited speech in the House of Representatives, denounced the possibility of the British Dominions holding aloof in time of war. Mr. Deakin declared that if the Motherland were challenged Australia would instantly act.

Mr. Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister, in reply said: "We value our traditions too highly to allow the Motherland to be attacked without going to her defence."

TIGER AT CASTLE PEAK.

A tiger has made its appearance at Castle Peak and has killed two pigs. The foot prints were plainly visible in the soft ground, and were seen by a prominent official in the Public Works Dept. They were moreover definitely declared to be the marks of a tiger by an officer of the garrison who speaks with the authority of much personal experience in India.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE NORTHERN FLOODS.

RICE FAMINE FEARED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Shanghai, September 6.

Heavy rains have been falling here and as a result, the price of rice has gone up considerably.

The local stock of this commodity is, according to an enquiry, sufficient for the needs of the people for ten days.

The people are greatly perturbed and the Taotai of Shanghai, the local gentry and merchants have held a meeting to consider the best measures for the relief of the sufferers.

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS.

THRONE TAKES ACTION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Peking, September 6.

The Throne has ordered H. E. Funn Fang, Director General of Railways, and the Viceroy of Szechuan to take steps against the widespread movements in opposition to the nationalization of railways.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESIDENT IMPEACHED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Peking, September 6.

Two censors have impeached the President of the Ministry of Communications to the Throne for bringing misery to the people by the issue of foreign loans. The Throne has handed over the memorial of impeachment to the President for perusal.

THE STAMP DUTY.

TO BE ENFORCED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Peking, September 6.

The Ministry of Finance has notified the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces, of the enforcement of the stamp duty on the first day of the next Chinese New Year.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

ARMY BOARD AND MAGAZINES.

REGULATIONS DRAWN UP.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Peking, September 6.

The Army Board, in view of the repeated magazine explosions, is to enforce a list of regulations governing the storing of gunpowder and the method of inspection.

These regulations have been communicated to the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces for enforcement.

CHINESE RIGHTS IN PEKING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Peking, September 6.

The Diplomatic Body at Peking are prohibiting Chinese carriage traffic on Tung Kan Man Lane in the foreign settlement.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Interior have jointly lodged a protest with the Diplomatic Body.

BRITISH CLERKS.

From one of the contributors to a sort of symposium which a contemporary publishes in regard to the leading features of modern commercial life, we gather that the British clerk is, on the whole, a tolerably efficient person; and, as compared with his German colleague, creditably efficient. Clerks in this country do not usually receive much commendation. It is, therefore, rather refreshing to have the opinion of no less an authority than the Secretary of the Clerks' Union that in respect of initiative the English clerk is certainly ahead of the Continental clerk, who is given no such opportunities to take the lead as are afforded by the better-organized English firms. What is needed, we are told, is that the clerk should take a more serious view of his profession, a statement which might easily imply, we think, a reference to athletics. For an English clerk not to be an active player of some game is the exception, we feel sure, rather than the rule; whereas, in Germany, the opposite is probably the case. But we doubt whether any employer, even if he desired to do so, would be well-advised in discouraging a taste for athletics among his employees. A clerk's occupation like all sedentary work, is trying to the physique; and for young men it is particularly exhausting. It is due to his sports and pastimes that the clerk's class as a class is "a useful and energetic part of British industry as it stands at present." — "The Globe."

The Weather Forecast.



GREAT FIRE AT CEBU.

Heavy Losses.

A special telegram from Cebu, dated August 30, to the "Cable-news," reports that a great fire broke out in Cebu the previous evening. It started in the bodega of Smith, Bell and Co., a lighted cigarette having been thrown in some hemp stored there. Mr. North, the shipping manager, of the firm there, was working late and heard a cry. Looking outside he saw the hemp ablaze through the barred window and opened the bodega doors.

The strong breeze, however, fanned the blaze and it spread rapidly. The fire extinguishers which were on hand proved useless and a telephone message for help was sent to Warwick barracks, summoning the soldiers of the 9th Infantry stationed there to the rescue.

Mr. North, with Mr. Taggart, agent for the Chartered Bank, and Mr. Knowles, manager for Smith, Bell and Co., saved the papers of the Chartered Bank, but failed in their attempt to move the money. The vaults were left in the care of the soldiers and the next morning were found intact.

The offices and bodegas of Smith, Bell and Co. were gutted, but the walls still remain. The strong wind blowing fanned the flames in the direction of the offices and bodegas of the other foreign firms and a great fight was made at the back of the bodegas in the little alley there. The situation at this stage of the fire fight looked exceedingly serious.

The Rubi and the other ships on the water front rendered splendid assistance in the efforts of the townsmen to subdue the flames, their crews working hard until the end. Nothing but the great energy and bravery of soldiers of the 9th Infantry and the citizens of the town saved Cebu and prevented a disaster which would have been a record as far as pecuniary loss and possibly lives were concerned.

Employees of W. F. Stevenson and Co., The Standard Oil Co., Osment and Co., Kuonze and Streiff, Kipp and York, Macleod and Co., Behn, Meyer and Co., and the International Banking Corporation removed all the papers from their offices, as there seemed little hope that these buildings could possibly avoid being destroyed.

British and American pertinacity alone saved the situation and won the fight against tremendous odds and most disheartening lack of facilities. The soldiers of the 9th Infantry did great work, destroying the nipa houses along Calle Magallanes and thus preventing the spread of the conflagration.

Hundreds of people who lost their homes in the awful fire spent the night in the plaza and the nearby church yard.

Speaker Osment was early on the scene and was conspicuous for the good work he performed throughout the trying ordeal.

There is great indignation among the inhabitants regarding the inadequate means of the city for fighting fire, there being lack of water and no organization of any kind. Members of the V. A. F. organization are talking of forming a volunteer fire brigade and raising the necessary funds for an up-to-date fire apparatus by voluntary subscription. The plant of the "Cebu Chronicle" was endangered for a time, but was finally saved.

Mr. Knowles, Cebu manager for Smith, Bell & Co., lost all his household goods, clothing and personal effects.

The loss sustained by Smith, Bell and Co. is estimated at about P260,000, half of this being in hemp and the remainder in buildings. The quantity of hemp lost being 4,200 bales. It is understood that all of this amount is covered by insurance.

HOW TO KISS.

Explicit Directions.

People will kiss, yet not one in a hundred knows how to extract bliss from lovely lips, any more than he knows how to make diamonds of charcoal. And yet it is easy, at least for us. First know whom you are going to kiss. Don't make a mistake, although a mistake may be good. Don't jump like a trout for a fly, and smooch a good woman on the neck, on the ear, on the corner of her forehead, or on the end of her nose, or knock off her lace fall. The gentleman should be a little taller. He should have a clean face, a kind eye, and a mouth full of expression. Don't kiss every body. Don't sit down to it, stand up. Need not be anxious about getting in a crowd. Two persons are plenty in a corner to catch a kiss, more than two persons spoil the sport. Take the left hand of the lady in your right, let your hat go to any place out of the way; place the left hand gently over the shoulder of the lady, and let it fall down the right side, towards the belt—don't be in a hurry; draw her gently, lovingly, to your heart; her head will fall lightly upon your shoulder, and a handsome shoulder strap it makes—don't be in a hurry; send a little life down your left arm. Her left hand is in your right; let there be an impression to that, not like that of a vice, but gently clasp, full of electricity, thought, and respect—don't be in a hurry. Her head lies carelessly on your shoulder. You are nearly heart to heart. Look down with half closed eyes. Gently, yet manfully, press her to your bosom—stand firm, be brave—don't hurry. Her lips are almost open; lean slightly forward with your head—not your body, take a good aim, the lips meet—the eyes close—the heart opens—the soul rides the storm; troubles and sorrows of life—don't be in a hurry, heaven opens before you; the world shrinks under your feet, as a meteor flashes across the evening sky—don't be afraid; the nerves dance before the feet, the erected altar of love, as zephyrs dance with the dew-trimmed flowers; the heart forgets its bitterness and the art of kissing is learned. No fuss, no noise, no fluttering. Kissing don't hurt; it don't require a brass band to make it legal.

A CARGO OF COIN.

Korea's Obsolete Currency.

With 1,400 tons of Korean money on board as part of the cargo, the steamship Seneca of the Standard Oil Company's fleet, arrived at the Bush docks, Brooklyn, says the "New York Herald." The tons and tons of money are only part of what is to come. From time to time other vessels will arrive in the next month or two from Korea bringing tons of money, until a total of 20,000 tons has been brought to this country. That amount includes all of the money Korea owned when Japan annexed that country and decided that Korean money should be replaced by Japanese currency.

The money, in sacks, was piled on the docks. There are no special policemen guarding with rifles what was once a nation's wealth, as the coins are merely valued as so much old metal now. Each of the coins, which were known as "cash" in Korea, and which, like Chinese money, were made round, but having a square cut in the centre, has been cut in two pieces.

Soon after the Japanese government decided to replace the Korean "cash" with Japanese currency a syndicate of Americans formed a group of Americans formed a syndicate and bought up all of the discarded money. As fast as it arrives in America the money will be taken to the melting mills of the United States Metals Refining Company, at Chrome, N. J., and melted up. The various metals extracted from the coins will be remoulded into bars and sold in commerce. Considerable copper and silver will be obtained from the coins, which are mostly alloys of those metals.

The Seneca picked up the coins at Hongkong after it had brought a cargo of oil to European and Asiatic ports.

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

China and Japan.

The following article from the Shanghai "National Review," of Sept. 2 is of interest at the present juncture:—The announcement that Japan and Russia have settled their post-bellum differences so satisfactorily and amicably that the Mikado and the Little Father have thought it worth while to go to the expense of telegraphing to each other mutual congratulations is perhaps to be regarded as heralding that blissful time when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together and a little child shall lead them; but we are sadly afraid that its real significance is to be found in quite other directions. The delicate plant of mutual affection which was putting forth its tender shoots at the time of the cloud sent by Mr. Knox's proposals for the internationalization of Manchuria, seems to have been abundantly watered and invigorated by the downpour which followed, and we have now the effulgent but highly dangerous spectacle of Japan and Russia finally and publicly sinking their differences. The danger lies in the fact that clearly Japan and Russia have realized their common isolation in the Far East. The new form of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is bitterly resented in Japan because it virtually deprives Japan of any hope of support in hostile measures except from one European Power, isolates her effectively from all but one first-class Power, and that Power, altogether too occupied with her own jealousies in Europe itself to be likely to undertake any adventures in the Far East for some time to come. In Russia the lust of adventure is not yet satiated, and it can only be satisfied without much danger to herself by expansionist schemes in the Far East and cannot even there have free play without some sort of understanding with Japan. Hence this decision to let bygones be bygones. Publicly, the only understanding reached has reference to post-bellum issues, but in all probability there are private understandings perhaps amounting to definite engagements, by which the two Powers agree to stand side by side, the one throwing hand forces along her double-tracked line into Siberia to threaten China's northern border, and the striking at China's vulnerable coast line, the two co-operating at all times and places for the undermining of China's political rights and status over a vast region extending much farther than the confines of Manchuria. Even if these things are not explicitly laid down they are probably the real issues that have been discussed and settled. According to the published terms of settlement the total amount involved is only some half-million yen. Nobody believes for a moment that all this fuss is being made about the price of half an "old master." The whole transaction is much too thin, and we doubt not that the Peking Government will see through it quite easily. The thing that counts behind all this is the deliberate policy of ousting China from her own territory, and it behoves the authorities in Peking to strain every nerve to counter this policy. Only last week we insisted on the necessity for the employment of men who have the requisite ability for administration on modern lines; that is the first move to make; letting bygones be bygones, setting aside personal prejudices, blinding no longer the fact that Russo-Japanese intrigue was artful enough to use an old difference between China's strong man and the Imperial House for the purpose of having that strong man removed, and turning frankly to those whose ability and honesty, whose diplomatic experience and close acquaintance with modern modes of government fits them pre-eminently for appointment to high office, the Imperial authorities must move before it is too late and must use the excellent material which they have at their command, in order to meet on equal terms the enemy at the gate.

At the same time every economic weapon must be sharpened. It is not by sentimental steamship lines or benevolent banking that the situation is to be met. Every energy is needed for there organi-

zation of internal conditions, for the legitimate exploitation of natural resources and for the gradual establishment of financial and monetary stability. In this work China may use the magnificent weapon offered to her by the Quadruple Syndicate, a weapon valued at ten millions sterling, with an edge sharpened by common interest and joint venture. The instrument is provided by the syndicate, but its proper use depends entirely upon this country. The immense strength represented by the syndicate in practical alliance with China is proof against all the assaults of the "duellists," late duellists, if China plays the game, uses her opportunities, wisely expends her substance, on legitimate ends and present needs, and is willing to be guided in matters in which she is not expert by those whose treasure is committed to her charge and to whose interest it therefore is to give her the best possible advice, and to assist her in every legitimate way to establish herself firmly so as to be able to face calmly every shock from without or disturbance from within. To do this China must let bygones be bygones in more senses than one. Not only must internal jealousies be set aside, but the rulers of the country must be willing to drop the assumption that every foreigner and every foreign Power is necessarily an enemy of China, must drop the policy of playing off one Power against another, must be prepared to regard genuine help from outside not as a necessary evil but as a welcome good; then if bygones are bygones internally and also as far as foreign relations are concerned this country will be assured of firm friends abroad who will maintain the integrity of the Empire whilst her own sons build up the new China that is to be. There must be deity, however. The events of the last few days are significant, they are such as to inspire the gravest uneasiness in the minds of those who have the welfare of this country at heart, and they may at any moment develop in directions and to a degree that would assuredly menace the centre of the Empire's Government, and even share the Empire to its very foundations. Japan and Russia are outside the circle of China's real friends. China has not yet shown herself fully appreciative of such Western friendship as is hers, and of this both Russia and Japan are fully aware. No time could be better for an aggressive move on their part. The sooner this country follows the course we have suggested the more effectively are Russo-Japanese designs frustrated, and the more hopeful is China's outlook; the longer the delay, the graver the danger.

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A HOME PRINTING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Carried on by Three Sisters and Found by Them to be Congenial and Profitable.

"With the assistance of my two sisters, I carry on what is known as a home printing business in England," said a young English woman who has been travelling in this country for several months. "I haven't seen anything of the sort in America, though I should judge women over here might find such work both profitable and pleasant."

"We inherited the business from our grandfather. He taught us, just as he had our mother. Our father was not a printer, but after our grandfather's death our mother took up the business and we took it from her."

"We do all the work in our home, and to an American it may seem peculiar to have a printing press in one's home in a room adjoining the family living room, but there are a number of such establishments in England. Ruskin's books were all printed in a home press up to the time of his death, or even a little later. We do not print books of one author like the George Allen Company, which printed for Ruskin. We do a general line of job work and fill in our spare time by taking fancy printing orders from printing houses doing a lower grade of work. We have some half dozen publishing

Prepaid Advertisements.

35 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE—
"HOMEBVILLE" Morison Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 10 minutes from Post Office by electric cars; entrance 153, Wanchai Road. Apply at the house. [1280]

TO LET—TWO ROOMS suitable, as Offices in St. George's Building 3rd Floor. For particulars please apply to F. Blackhead and Co. [1317]

FOR SALE at a moderate price 40 acres of land in the Colony suitable for chicken farming or raising pigs or cattle. Apply to—W. J. O. The "Hongkong Telegraph." [1311]

houses on our list of customers, and between them we got all the books we are able to print.

"In our family we are not specialists. Any one of us who chances to be idle does what comes up to be done. We learned that from our mother, who had to be proof reader, compositor and all the rest on one occasion when my grandfather fell ill, with a lot of important work to be finished by a certain time. After that experience she familiarized herself with every detail of the work and she had us do the same."

"A few years ago when there was a strike in the printing plant of a London publishing house we were busy night and day doing the work those people had contracted for. We were not strike breakers, and so far as I know only doing the printing aroused no unpleasant feeling among the striking printers. The work came just as any other might have come with the understanding that it was to be completed by a given date."

"There are seasons when we are at it early and late and other times when work is slackier than we would wish, but all things considered, our earnings are above what they would be unless we were unusually successful lawyers or physicians or had worked up a large shop business of some sort. We keep up the standard of our work and charge as much as larger establishments which do the same grade of printing and binding."

"Oh, yes, we bind books. Handbound books are said to outwear those bound by machinery. I am not sure that the two would not wear equally well if the same care and materials were used. The wear of a book depends largely upon the paper, the material with which it is bound and the sewing. Tape-bound books are much more lasting than the others. As the majority of handbound books are sewn with tape, you seldom find them falling to pieces."

"We solicit orders personally and by sending out circulars. In that department, as in every other, we take turns. Sometimes there are persons who are more easily managed by one of us than by another, and of course we see to it in such cases that the business is handled by the person who can get the best results. The printing of our town paper was offered to us, but it didn't promise to pay quite as well as our regular line, and we refused it. Personally I should like to devote all our time to printing and binding books, good editions, but unfortunately that doesn't pay as well as certain branches of jobbing."

"When people hear I am a printer they sometimes fancy that I am or should be untidy. I mean over here in America. While it is not a work in which I would advise the wearing of white clothes, it is nothing like as hard to keep neat while engaged in it as while doing housework. We wear short skirts and wash shirt-waists, and I don't believe it is very often that any one would find us too untidy to appear at a moment's notice. Our hands suffer, to some extent, and it is quite impossible to wear gloves in much of the work, but altogether I think it is as clean, womanly and remunerative as other professions. We prefer it to working in a city office or factory, and I believe many women in America would find it congenial and profitable, especially in the smaller cities."—The Sun.

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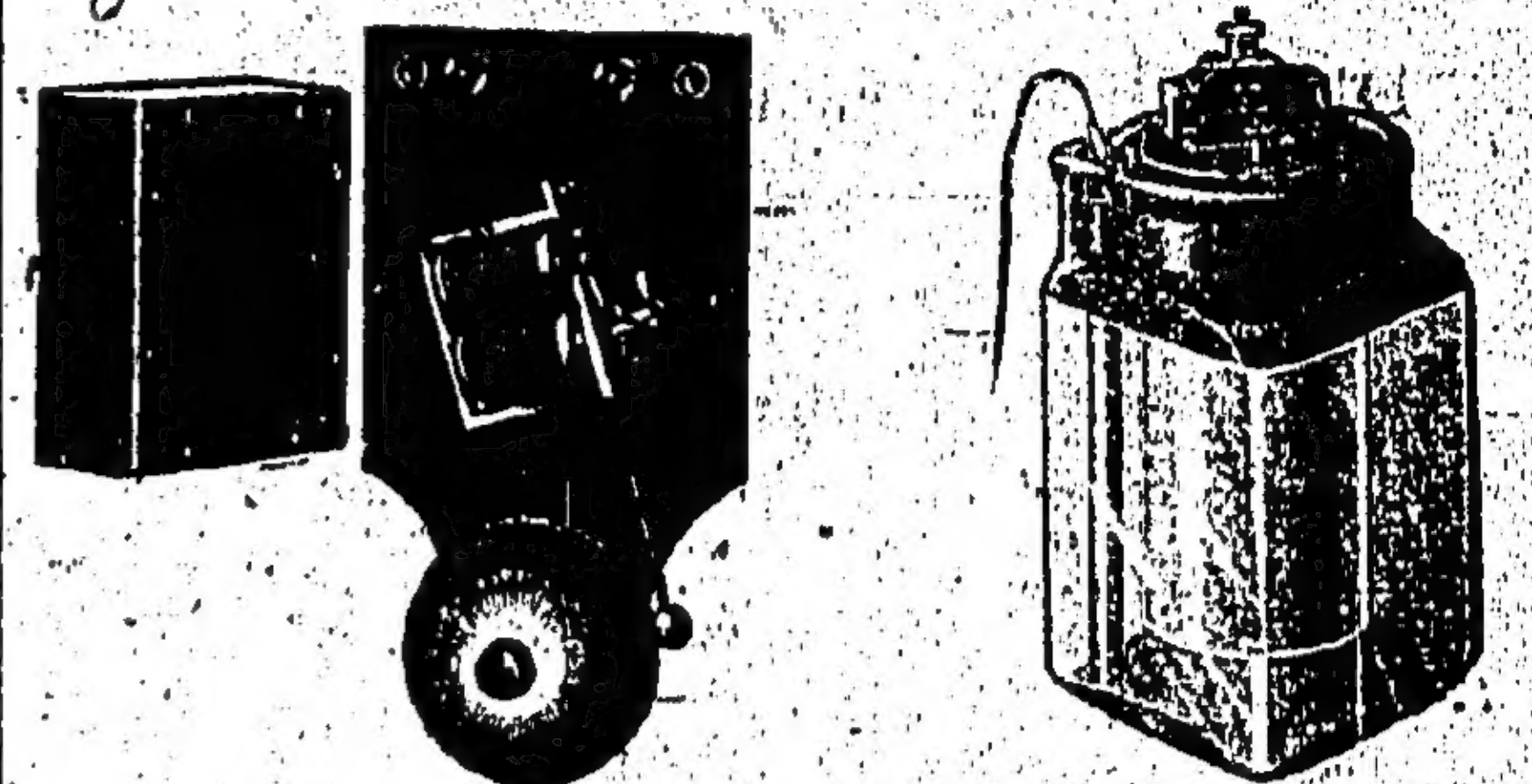
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NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (").....Ar.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.
\$40	(S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	6.00 a.m.	"	"	"
Y14.95	Mukden (").....Lv.	1.60 p.m.	"	"	"
Y11.50	Changchun (").....Lv.	2.05 "	"	"	"
R 9.60	(Russian Train).....Lv.	8.30 "	"	"	"
	Harbin (").....Ar.	*9.10 a.m.	Mon. Thurs. Sat.	State Ex-press for Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Petersburg

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv.	Changchun (").....Ar.	Mukden (").....Ar.	Dairen (").....Ar.	Shanghai (").....Ar.
R 9.60	*11.20 a.m.	*8.25 p.m.	10.30 "	5.10 a.m.	5.25 "
Y11.50	(S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	1.30 p.m.	"	"	"
Y14.95	"	"	"	"	"
Y40.00	"	"	"	"	"

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Hongkong, 24th August, 1910.

[82]

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Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1911.

THE PRICE OF PROGRESS.

The axiom that a price has to be paid for progress is none the less true because it is undeniably true, and it has had an unfortunately large number of tragic exemplifications during the past few days. Attention had already been directed to the numerous and seemingly unavoidable, or scarcely avoidable, risks associated with aviation, but additional horror has been lent to the more recent tragedies by the revelation that the danger of incineration is so great that it reduces the aviator's chance of life in an accident, though he might escape fatal injury from the fall itself, to a minimum. Those who are blessed—or cursed—with a vivid imagination and acute susceptibilities will visualize the awful scene that must be witnessed when a wounded aviator, pinned beneath the ruins of the fabric with which a few moments before he had dared the heavens, is scorched to death. And the primary instrument of execution is the petrol, the very auxiliary by whose aid he was able—literally as well as metaphorically—to rise superior to the common herd. It is scarcely too far-fetched to see in the fate of the aviator who is burnt to death amid the petrol-soaked wreck of his aeroplane some sort of analogy to the bitter lot of the king of birds who fell transfixed by an arrow feathered by one of his own plumes.

Not only is there no royal road to knowledge; there is no road to the knowledge that has not already become common property. That is to say, thousands upon thousands of thinkers and experimenters have, so to speak, macadamized the road for those who wish to follow in their footsteps and who do not desire to press on beyond the goal which they reached. But for those who cherish the noble ambition to add in actuality to the world's fund of knowledge there is always the dangerous toil of the pioneer; the path has to be blazed for those who come after in spite of sorrow, and suffering—and death. The discovery of the use of the Röntgen Rays has conferred upon the medical profession another powerful means of combating disease, but even those unfavourable with the marvellous knowledge possessed by Macaulay's school-boy are aware that many valuable lives were lost before the Rays were satisfactorily enlisted in the service of those whose mission in life it is to relieve pain. Numerous other instances in which boons for humanity have been discovered at the cost of the death or permanent disablement of the discoverer could be cited if it were necessary.

The brighter side is to be found in the continuous efforts that are being made to reduce the danger of new agencies for the use or enjoyment of mankind. Thus a telegram that we publish to-day states that a claim has been made that the principle of automatic stability in connection with aeroplanes has been discovered. Similar claims have been made before, but have not survived the test of experiment, and it may be that the last claimant for the distinction of rendering aerial transit comparatively safe will fare no better than his predecessors. It may be assumed, however, that in course of time means will be found to render flying less of a game of chance with death in which all the odds are against the aviator. Though this may be, the tribute of the world's gratitude is properly due to those intrepid men who jeopardize their lives in order that the general weal may be advanced.

DAY BY DAY.

Courage comes to all those who have done the thing before.

At all the Church of England Parades Services on Sunday collections will be made on behalf of Church expenses.

The police at Hung Hom have conveyed to the mortuary the body of an unknown child, which they found stowed away in a basket.

Theft of Rice.

Three months' hard labour and four hours' strokes, was the punishment meted out to a man at the Magistracy this morning by Mr. J. H. Wood for stealing rice from the Canton-Macao Wharf.

Still Collecting.

Messrs. A. Taek & Co., of Des Voeux Road, sent out a foki to collect two sums of money, \$200 and \$50, from another shop. He is understood to be still collecting, for he has not returned yet.

Mercantile Bank of India.

The manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., kindly informs us that he has this day received advice by telegram from the Head Office that the Board of Directors have declared an Interim Dividend at the rate of 3-1/2 per cent on the "A" and "B" shares, free of Income Tax.

Playing Po Tsze.

Acting under a gambling warrant, Sgt. Wills, made a raid on a house in Canton Road at 8.30 last evening and arrested three men, who were playing "Po Tsze." To-day they were fined three dollars each.

Small Beggars.

In the early hours of this morning, Sgt. Wills was walking along Pekin Road at Kowloon, when he was accosted by two diminutive Indians, a boy and a girl. They asked him for ten cents, and the officer took them into custody, as those two had seen a post in the neighbourhood for some time past. This morning they appeared at the Magistracy and Mr. Hazell cautioned the father of the couple.

Forts for Chin Shan.

H.E. the Canton Viceroy, in view of the proximity of Hong Shan and Chin Shan to Macao and their importance as centres for inland, as well as marine communication, has asked Field Marshal Ling Chi Kwong to make an inspection of these places with a view to finding suitable sites for the building of forts.

Dr. H. G. Hobson.

We understand that Dr. H. G. Hobson, who formerly held the appointments of House Surgeon and House Physician at the Midsex Hospital, London, and for the last three years was in practice in Kowloon with Dr. Steelman, Harston, Marriott and Black, has gone to Swatow to assist in the practice of the late Dr. Morland.

Miss Vera Ferrace.

One of the most popular cinematograph artists who has appeared in the Far East, Miss Vera Ferrace, has returned to Hongkong and will appear to-night at the Bijou Theatre. Miss Ferrace arrived in the Rubi from Manila, where she won great popularity. We are informed that Miss Ferrace has a number of new and catchy songs.

"Hongkong & Shanghai Bank." The current issue of "Capital and Commerce" has the following reference to the recent meeting of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation:—"We associate ourselves with the remarks of Dr. Noble at the last half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, while seconding the adoption of the reports and accounts; and what is more we think that there is no other institution elsewhere, doing the safest business as the Hongkong Bank does and showing such excellent results. The history of foreign intercourse with China is identical with the history of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and many a time in the history of the empire it is this Bank that has kept the business of the Chinese empire going. There is no need for us to refer to the figures, which speak for themselves. Long may the Bank continue as the bulwark of trade in China, at the same time proving the greatest aid to the Chinese empire that it has been."

Yesterday was a joss day, but happily it was remarkably free from fires. Only one has been reported, and that comes from a kitchen in Wellington Street when damage to the extent of about \$300 was done.

Gamblers Fined.

The usual fine of three dollars was inflicted on ten men who were charged with gambling, at the Magistracy this morning, by Mr. Hazell.

Flood Relief.

A meeting was held at the Tung Wa Hospital this afternoon in connection with the raising of funds for the relief of the flood sufferers at Swatow.

The Imperial Pupil.

To-morrow a meeting will be held at the Chinese Commercial Union at 3 p.m. to consider the despatch of a congratulatory telegram to Peking on the occasion of the Emperor Hsien Tung commencing his studies on the 10th inst.

Another Motor-car Accident. At 6.30 yesterday afternoon in Queen's Road Central a motor-car ran over a Chinese coolie. The coolie was fortunately not severely injured.

Mr. H. E. R. Hunter.

Mr. H. E. R. Hunter, the able, genial and ever cheery manager of the Shanghai branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is spending a few days in Hongkong.

The Governor at Home. Yesterday afternoon H.E. the Governor was at home to about 100 Chinese, in connection with the Hongkong University. The company assembled subscribed between \$10,000 and \$11,000 towards the bazaar to be held next year.

Suicide of a Chinese.

A man named Cheung Kien has thrust with a razor on August 31. He was conveyed to hospital, where he died the following day. This morning a jury composed of the following: Messrs. W. V. Leon, J. T. Shaw and E. J. H. V. Alden, returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

A Lengthy Hearing.

The case of Lai Chi Chin versus Tang Wong Shi, in which the plaintiff is seeking to recover the sum of \$70,000 for alleged wrongful arrest and false imprisonment, again occupied the attention of the Peking Judge and a special jury to-day. Owing to the protracted argument, the Criminal Sessions, which were fixed for to-day, had to be adjourned till to-morrow.

A Handy Weapon.

Acting on information received, Insp. Brown paid a visit, last night, to a ten house at 108 Reclamation Road, Yau-mat. There he captured four men, three of whom were armed with knives. One of them had a knife, the blade of which was fully nineteen inches long. To-day they were charged at the Magistracy with unlawfully having arms in their possession and three of them were sentenced to three months' hard labour while the fourth was discharged.

Checking Corruption.

The Brigadier-General and the Lieutenant-General in Canton have jointly issued a proclamation for the information of the gate-keepers. In the proclamation, it is declared that a complaint has been lodged with the Canton Viceroy regarding the outrage recently committed on a Chinese editor. In future, whenever employees in the different yamens, the gentry and the citizens have occasion to pass the gates at night, the gate-keepers should open the gates to them without unnecessary delay. At the same time, it is the duty of the gate-keepers to watch the movements of suspicious persons but they will be punished for demanding bribes.

A Rogue's Progress.

A man was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour on two charges of larceny by Mr. Hazell at the Magistracy this morning. In July last he stole a couple of bangles and in August, two watches, \$50 in money, and clothing value \$10. The prisoner pleaded guilty. When he was arrested pawn tickets relating to some of the goods were found on him. In 1907 he was recommended for banishment but as he proved himself to be a British subject, the banishment order was cancelled.

MACAO HARBOUR DREDGING.

British Vessel Cause of Anxiety.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, September 6. It is reported that His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has received from the Governor of Hongkong a telegram to the effect that, regarding the dredging of Macao harbour, it is no concern of the British firm interested in view of the fact that it is doing the work under contract with the Macao Government. The people should remove from their minds all misconceptions, and proper protection should be afforded to the dredger by the Chinese authorities. In reply, His Excellency the Canton Viceroy says that at this juncture, when negotiations in connection with the Macao boundaries are in progress the dredger should leave the scene of its activities, as its presence will undoubtedly cause anxiety and misconception on the part of the people. The Viceroy earnestly requested the Governor of Hongkong to instruct the British firm concerned to order the dredger to return to Hongkong, pending the settlement of the delimitation dispute.

RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION QUESTION.

Hongkong's Responsibility.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, Sept. 5.

H.E. the Viceroy has received a telegram from the Central Government reminding His Excellency that he will be held responsible for any outbreak of trouble in opposition to the nationalization of railways, similar to that which is going on in Sze-chuan. The telegram urges that it behooves His Excellency to take every precaution. H.E. the Viceroy is reported to be vexed at the action of the Chinese residents in Hongkong in forming the society for the protection of railways, and is of opinion that some agitators must be at the bottom of the trouble and are mainly attempting to defy the final decision of the Government for the nationalization of railways. His Excellency has sent for Mr. Tang Kin Chang, an adviser to the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and asked his opinion in regard to the best measures to be adopted for breaking up the society in question. H.E. the Viceroy has also telegraphed to H.E. Tuan Fang, the Director-General of Railways, to proceed to Canton without further delay, so that any further development of the agitation may be checked. In reply, H.E. Tuan Fang says that he will leave for Canton next month, and as soon as he has taken over the control of the Canton-Hankow Railway, he will leave for Hunan.

HEROIC FRENCH OFFICER.

Saves Sinking Submarine.

A disaster to the submarine Rubis, of the Cherbourg flotilla, was averted by the heroism of Lieutenant Carbonnier, the second command. While steaming on the surface, just outside the harbour the vessel began suddenly to sink by the bow, and, despite the efforts of her crew to keep her on an even keel, tilted dangerously and continued to go down. Lieutenant Carbonnier, to lighten the ship, at once gave the order to the upper deck to strip and take to the water—instructing those who could swim to help any who could not.

The man at once dived overboard, and Lieutenant Carbonnier left the bridge and went below to ascertain the cause of the mishap. He found several of the men in a state bordering on panic, but his cool behaviour at once restored order. "Keep calm," he said, "there's nothing wrong," and then added sharply, "Each to his post!" A moment or two later he discovered a big leak; but, with all hands at the pumps, the vessel was kept afloat till it reached harbour, and the brave lieutenant is to be recommended for the Legion of Honour.

ON THE ROAD TO BAGUIO.

Typhoon's Work of Destruction.

The disastrous typhoon which passed over Baguio, district several weeks ago, assisted by a slight earthquake which shook from its position the top of one of the hills overhanging the beautiful Benguet Road, dislodged thousands of tons of earth, rocks and trees which slid down and blocked the narrow gorge through which the Bued River winds its way, thus forming a natural dam. This, for a time, checked the flow of all the water in the river, the dam being about 150 feet high. So completely checked was the flow that the natives living in the villages by the river side, below the dam, were able to catch eels in the bed of the river. Profiting no doubt by previous experience of the results that followed a cessation of the river-flow they lost no time in gathering together their belongings and stock and seeking safety on the higher levels in time to escape the great rush of water (which came as it was bound to do the moment the weight of water became sufficient to wash away the temporary dam) and thus no lives were lost.

So terrific was the force of the water that it carried away at least six miles of the beautiful, celebrated and costly Benguet Road. Some appreciation of the extent of the damage can be gained when it is known that the Treasurer of the Islands was instructed to place immediately at the disposal of the road authorities for repairs to the roads in this district, the sum of Pesos 300,000.

It was anticipated, even by those most anxious that communication should be immediately restored, that at least a month would elapse before even temporary communication could be restored. This view was, happily, unduly pessimistic, and already it has been found possible to pass with ease over this road, so that one may now proceed from Manila to Baguio without serious inconvenience.

The train service from Manila to Dagupan is now available, and thence travellers may proceed by automobile to Camp 4 and the remainder of the journey to Baguio is effected by automobile. This will be good news to all who are interested in enterprises in this portion of the Archipelago.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Arbitration Proffered.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, September 4.

It is rumoured that a foreign nation has offered to act as arbitrator in the dispute between the Chinese and Macao governments over the question of delimiting the Macao boundaries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is undecided as to the acceptance of the offer, but the Viceroy of Canton has telegraphed to the Ministry opposing the proposal, maintaining that China should have a free hand to act, and that China should maintain a firm attitude in the negotiations with the Portuguese Minister at Peking by way of upholding China's prestige. It is reported that the Portuguese Minister at Peking has intimated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the intention of appointing a high commissioner to come to China to delimit the boundary between China and Macao, and has strongly advised the Ministry to direct the Canton Viceroy to have the soldiers stationed in Chin Shan withdrawn and also to restrain the people there from any outbreak. The Ministry is alleged to be in favour of the suggestions made by the Portuguese Minister and may appoint H.E. Kuo Ech Hin, former Delimitation Commissioner, to act again in the same capacity. It is generally hoped that these arrangements will result in an amicable settlement of the question.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE JAPANESE MINISTRY.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS.

"INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Sept. 7.

The following additional appointments in connection with the new Ministry have been announced:—

Mr. K. Komatsu, Vice-Minister of Communications; Mr. R. Furukawa, Vice-Minister of Education; Mr. J. Oka, Vice-Minister of War; Mr. K. Hashimoto, Vice-Minister of Finance.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieutenant-General, Prince of Blood, Kanin, has been appointed Commander of the Imperial Bodyguard division.

At the same time a number of changes among the generals was published.

A RESIGNATION.

Mr. J. Inaseba, Minister of Education, has resigned his post as chairman of the House of Commons.

SHORTAGE OF RICE.

A Serious Position.

Hongkong is faced by a somewhat serious situation in regard to the rice supply. The Chinese in Hongkong rely almost entirely upon rice from Siam. The old crop in that country is now practically exhausted and the new crop is not yet quite ripe. As a result less supplies are coming forward and during the last two months the price has advanced from \$6 per picul to \$10.

Unless additional supplies shortly come forward from Siam there is imminent danger that there will be a rice famine in Hongkong. At Canton there is also a shortage, but the Chinese there are able to obtain supplies from the interior and consequently the position is not so grave as is unfortunately the case in Hongkong.

MODERN SEA TRAVEL.

Public attention has been fixed of late on the air, to the exclusion of the sea. The progress of aviation has been so rapid that we are inclined to omit to recognize the extraordinary progress that is being made towards reducing to a minimum the discomforts of the ocean voyage. It seems only that what are now the slow boats were once the great unsalutary flyers. New York used to turn out in its thousands, as it did recently in the case of the Olympic, to see the St. Paul and the City of Paris come into dock. And it was not so long ago that Mark Twain was eulogising an eight-thousand-ton boat as the last word in ocean travel. The main fear of the novice voyager being the apprehensive anticipation of mid-deck, perhaps to him the improvements that have been made in the new Cunard liner, *Laconia*, will be more interesting than if they made purely for extra speed. The *Laconia*, we are told, will not roll. Two water tanks, one on each side of the ship, are connected by air trunks and passages, and the rolling of the ship is checked by the water flowing from one side to the other. In the past there have been sufficiency of devices contrived to lessen the motion of the sea upon ships, but up till now nothing so apparently satisfactory as this has been presented to an expectant public. On the other hand, we are not to suppose that the absence of rolling will abolish sea-sickness altogether. For there are sufferers who are ill on the sea in the calmest weather.—"The Globe."

SERIOUS RIOT AT SHEK-LUNG.

People's Protest Against Taxation.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, September 6.

A serious riot in opposition to the tax levied on temple keepers which is to be devoted to the municipal administration, broke out at Shek-lung, city of Tung Koon, on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The people went to the Municipal Council building and strongly protested against the Council's decision to levy the tax. A crowd soon collected outside the building and increased in numbers to several hundred men. The mob rushed the building and created a disturbance. Ultimately they demolished the building. The police and the soldiers of the garrison were called out to maintain order, but without effect. The rioters then turned their attention to the houses occupied by the Committee of the Council and to the offices of the Spirit Farm, Butchery Farm, Cow Farm and Fish Farm, all of which were completely demolished. The mob then marched to the police station with the intention of destroying it. However, the police were prepared and opened fire at the tumultuous crowd. A severe encounter ensued with casualties on both sides. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the local garrison, the local gentry and the Self-Government Society continued sending urgent telegrams to Canton requesting the early despatch of reinforcements. The Canton authorities responded to their call promptly, and over two hundred soldiers were despatched to the scene by the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. Late in the evening, H.E. the Viceroy deputed the Canton Prefect to Shek-lung by special train of the Canton-Kowloon Railway to maintain order. It was not till the early hours of the morning that tranquillity was restored.

NEARLY A GHOST STORY.

Coffin and Corpse.

For its size Shanghai combines an extraordinary variety of episodes out of the common, the latest addition to the list being almost a ghost story, but not quite, says the "N. C. Daily News" of August 30. The events of the story occurred in the French Concession on Sunday evening and night.

The time of day was half-past seven in the evening. A Chinese policeman was patrolling his beat along the Yangkingpang, when at the foot of a flight of steps leading to the water's edge he noticed a body floating. Descending the steps he found that the body was that of a native woman, apparently drowned. She was clad in the ordinary garments of the lower classes, and in her right hand she grasped a shroud of blue cloth. The constable had the body removed, and, in order to allow of the Chinese holding his customary inquest, it was taken to the local benevolent institute. There was nothing to give a clue to the woman's identity, and in these circumstances the only thing to be done was to leave her in the institute in the hope that relatives would claim her. She was accordingly placed in a coffin to await the events of the morrow. Fortunately the lid was not closed.

The institute was then locked up. Eleven o'clock arrived, and now the Chinese caretaker was alarmed by noises in the mortuary room. Thieves were suspected, and the man went to see what they were doing. He no sooner entered than he fled, horror-stricken, for here was the supposed corpse up and moving about. He summoned the police, and, gaining courage through numbers, they made an investigation. The caretaker's vision had not played him false, for the corpse was still as lively as ever, and when interrogated could answer. The only thing to do was to take "it" to the police station, and here the mystery was explained. The woman's story was that, in the afternoon she had left her home in the Chinese City, and walking through the Concession arrived at the Yangkingpang. Here she was seized with a fit, fell into the water, and until awakening in her gruesome surroundings, remembered nothing more. She has now been sent to a refuge in the City.

THE "TEA PARTIES."

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, September 4.

It is reported that the authorities here had, before the meeting in connection with the formation of a society for the protection of railways was held in Hoikong on Sunday last, despatched some officials thither to watch the movement of the oppositionists to the nationalization of railways, and to find out who the ringleaders were, with the idea that they might be punished at a deterrent to the people who might follow their example.

CHINESE AS A MODEL LANGUAGE.

That the English language grows daily more like Chinese, and that the nearer we get to it the better will our speech be, are assertions made by Dr. Edward Sapir, of the Canadian Geological Survey, in a lecture at the University of Pennsylvania, printed in "The Popular Science Monthly" (New York, July). Instead of being a primitive form of language, as used to be thought, Chinese, Dr. Sapir tells us, is really the last word in a series of linguistic changes, ending in the total loss of inflection or of any way of distinguishing one part of speech from another, except by its position in the sentence. English is progressing rapidly toward this goal. We read:

"The simplest grammatical process is the juxtaposing of words in a definite order, a method made use of to perhaps the greatest extent by Chinese, to a very large extent also by English; the possibilities of the process from the point of view of grammatical effectiveness may be illustrated by comparing such an English sentence as 'The man killed the bear' with 'The bear killed the man,' the actual words and forms being identical in the two sentences, yet definite enunciations being clearly expressed in both. . . . [This type of language] is characterized by the use of words which allow of no grammatical modification whatever, in other words the so-called isolating type. In a language of this type all relational concepts are expressed by means of the one simple device of juxtaposing words in a definite order, the words themselves remaining unchangeable units that, according to their position in the sentence, receive various relational values. The classical example of such a language is Chinese."

"It was quite customary formerly to look upon the three main types of morphology as steps in a process of historical development, the isolating type representing the most primitive form of speech at which it was possible to arrive, the agglutinative coming next in order as a type evolved from the isolating, and the inflective as the latest and so-called highest type of all. Further study, however, has shown that there is little to support this theory of evolution of types. The Chinese language, for instance, so far from being typical of a primitive stage, as used to be asserted, has been quite conclusively proven by internal and comparative evidence to be the resultant of a long process of simplification from an agglutinative type of language. English itself, in its historical affiliations an inflective language, has ceased to be a clear example of the inflective type and may perhaps be said to be an isolating language in the making. Nor should we be too hasty in attaching values to the various types and, as is too often done even to-day, look with contempt on the isolating, condescendingly tolerate the agglutinative, and vaunt the superiority of the inflective type. A well-developed agglutinative language may display a more logical system than the typically inflective language. And as for myself, I should not find it ridiculous or even paradoxical if one asserted that the most perfect linguistic form, at least from the point of view of logic, had been attained by Chinese, for here we have a language that, with the simplest possible means at its disposal, can express the most technical or philosophical ideas with absolute lack of ambiguity and with admirable conciseness and directness."

AN INTERESTING LEGEND.

Job and the Silk Worm.

According to the Bokharois silk is a legacy left us by the biblical Job. Among the other tribulations with which this "Patient smiling at grief" was afflicted was a plague of worms, which according to the legend, devoured his living body day and night. Yet he ceased not from praising the Almighty day and night. The story continues:— "God commanded Gabriel to obtain water, and where the archangel smote the earth with his wings, there opened a living fountain. By command of God the prophet threw himself into the spring, and in that moment was made whole. The worms fell from him, the sores were healed, his flesh became smooth and sound, and his person was as perfect as it was on the day he was born, like the person of an angel."

"The fountain remained and was called 'The Sea of Life,' and all believers who bathe in it become perfect in body and soul. The worms which were in the body of Job swam out of the water, crept up into a mulberry-tree, and began to eat of its leaves. To conceal themselves from Job they knitted coverings and shut themselves up in them and went to sleep until their sins should be forgotten, and the coverings which they knitted for themselves are called cocoons."

THE BOOKMAKER.

The "Peking Gazette" understands that there has been a good deal of discussion of late with regard to the position of bookmakers in the Straits. The general opinion, says the Peking paper, that existing unsatisfactory conditions cannot be allowed to continue. Bad as they are now, they will become worse if strong measures of control are not instituted without delay. A good many hold that abolition is the only cure for rampant evils, but others contend that a less drastic course would serve to clear out the undesirable who have brought the profession of bookmaking into disrepute and introduced evils that strike at the root of horse-racing as a sport. For many reasons it would be preferable that the associated Clubs should deal promptly and effectively with the question, but it is quite on the cards that if this is not done the Government itself will step in with legislation that may have far-reaching consequences, not only to bookmakers and betting men, but to the general public interested less in the money-making, or losing, side of horse-racing and more in the love of clean pure sport for its own sake.

Garrison Orders.

Captain P. D. Johnston, 8th Rajputs, will officiate as Double Company Commander, in addition to his other duties as Double Company Officer, with effect from the forenoon of 1st September, 1911, vice Captain T. A. Davis, relieved. Comrades Graves' Fund.—A Committee meeting will be held at the Chaplain's Room, Scandal Point, at 12 noon on Saturday, 9th instant. President—Captain D. Clapham, R. G. A. Representatives of Units are requested to attend. Business:—"Stanley Cemetery, etc."

In view of the arrival of the reliefs for various Corps in the Command, Commanding Officers will indent upon the Officer-in-Charge for a sufficiency of mosquito nets so that both the details who are being relieved as well as the new reliefs may be supplied with these articles. Commanding Officers will be responsible that every soldier is supplied with one. Station leave has been granted to Lieut. N. J. Williams, A.S.C., from 7th to 11th September, 1911, inclusive.

"I go back to South Africa with increased optimism as to the future of the British Empire. Notwithstanding what has been said in some quarters, I believe that the Dominions and the Mother Country have, as a result of the Imperial Conference, entered upon a new era of the closest possible relationship." (General Buller.)

RISING IN KANSU.

Mohammedan Revolt.

An official telegram has been received in Peking from the Viceroy of Shensai (Shensi and Kansu), reporting that over 20,000 Mohammedans have risen in revolt in the southern part of Kansu province, and have captured Siningfu. Fighting was in progress between the rebels and the Government troops.

In relation to this rising the "N. C. Daily News" of Sept. 2 says:—

No further official news has come to hand, but we are able to quote a letter just received from the Chinese Inland Mission at Siningfu which throws some light upon what appears to be—or to have been—a very serious situation.

The letter was written by Mr. Arthur Moore, resident at the station with his wife and child, and in the course of it he says: "The rebellion, of which you have no doubt heard, aimed at killing us and everybody who had to do with us, or anything foreign. It frightened the people away from us. It has been a dreadful affair, but the officials—especially the Tang-kia-ting—have shown no little wisdom in dealing with the affair and putting a stop to what would have been a dreadful slaughter. It is not over yet, but the officials are dealing with matter in a capable manner, and though it may take some weeks, and may be months, yet we feel sure that they will bring the business to an end satisfactorily. Mr. Fah-shang has been sent to investigate the matter and behold the rebels. No leniency is to be shown, so we will probably have some wholesale executions ere long. We are prisoners, and only go out under escort."

Our premises are watched day and night by police."

The latest message received by the Inland Mission at Shanghai from the north-west was a business telegram from the Superintendent at Lanchow. The telegram was despatched on Monday, and no mention is made of the situation at Siningfu, it may perhaps be taken as an indication that the rebellion has been put down.

Racial Hatred.

It would seem that the present revolt is another of those sporadic outbreaks of race-hatred between the Mohammedans and Chinese which have frequently resulted in dreadful slaughter. The unrest in this province is notorious in recent Chinese history. Within the past year an outbreak occurred which resulted in the deaths of many thousands of people. Siningfu is the border town on the great road to Tibet, and many Moslem monasteries are scattered about the country side.

It has been estimated that there are about ten millions of Mohammedans in China, their largest colonies being in the provinces of Shensi, Yunnan, and Kansu, where their presence has been a constant source of trouble to the Chinese authorities. The Mohammedans in the province of Kansu are said to number about one million and a half. Religious differences, trivial in themselves, have been the cause of fierce conflicts, which have only been quelled by the most stern measures of reprisal. On one occasion the authorities ordered the extermination of a whole sect.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Leased Territory.

A Peking telegram to the "China Press," dated August 31, states that reports in Peking, from apparently reliable native sources, indicate that important developments are near in the relations between China and Japan.

One of these reports which is attracting some attention is to the effect that the Viceroy of Manchuria has reported to the cabinet that Japan has decided to place more troops in Korea "for the purpose of maintaining strict surveillance over Chinese visiting that dependency" and that he is informed that Japan is planning to bring renewed pressure to bear on China to force an extension of the lease of Dalny and Talienwan. Another report declares that the Wai-wu-pu has received a request from Japan that the Chinese police in Antung and Mukden be withdrawn and the cavalry in Manchuria be restricted.

WEIRD BUSINESS METHODS.

Shanghai Co.'s Troubles.

The long-drawn liquidation proceedings connected with the winding up of the Dallas Horse Repository Co., Ltd., again came into prominence yesterday, says the "China Press" of Sept. 2, when the liquidator, Mr. Norman Thompson, chartered accountant, drew about him a small gathering of the shareholders and creditors in general meeting to explain to them where they were at and also to arrange his remuneration as liquidator.

It was a dismal gathering and also a dismal rendering of accounts. In fact the total gathering amounted to two shareholders, Captain Manning and Mr. J. W. E. Kooppe, and three Chinese creditors. The report was long, and was read, in the absence of Mr. Norman Thompson, by his brother Mr. G. H. Thompson. It spared no one ever connected with the management of the company, either the directors, its manager, Mr. Dallas, or any of the numerous secretaries that it has had from time to time.

Shareholders Get Nothing. Then it wound up by gently informing the shareholders that they would never get a cent out of their investment and that the creditors would be lucky if they got ten cents on the dollar. As to his remuneration he stated he desired \$2,403.32, the bulk of which he had expended in court proceedings at various times. To this request no one in the slim audience raised either a voice of assent or dissent.

The report contained many bitter denunciations. In the beginning it stated that shortly after the company was organized the directors declared a dividend of 8 per cent., amounting to Tls. 20,000. In order to pay this dividend Tls. 11,000 was borrowed from the Russo-Chinese Bank and Tls. 5,000 from one of the directors.

The next year another dividend of 8 per cent. was paid, and this necessitated the borrowing of Tls. 50,000 at 8 per cent. interest from the French fathers. This advance allowed the company to pay off the previous loan, though no attempt was made to pay off outstanding debts amounting to Tls. 22,432.56.

The report then went on to state that no detailed records of stocks purchased or sold were kept. It complained of entire lack of system. It stated that Mr. Dallas placed his own valuation on the stock quite irrespective of its original cost. Also that the debtors' ledgers, kept by the last secretary, were in a disgraceful condition, and that the company had employed no less than seven different secretaries and four compradores.

Directors' Liabilities. As to the liability of the directors he stated that he had gone carefully into the question but that he had no grounds for taking legal proceedings against them, although they have certainly neglected their duties and exercised little control over the management.

The balance on hand at the present time amounts to \$872.98, and it is estimated to receive about \$1,000 more out of the book debts. There are 18 mow of land to be sold, and negotiations are under way for this. There is also \$2,000 in what are termed bargain money receipts, and some of this may be collected. The creditors claim approximately Tael 20,000.

DON'T FORGET.

Monday, September 11.
Mothers' Union meeting, St. Paul's College.
Wednesday, September 13.
Union Church Seasholders' meeting.
Saturday, September 16.
Entertainment, Mount Austin.
Sunday, September 17.
Harvest Thanksgiving Service, St. John's Cathedral.
Thursday, September 21.
V. R. C. Sports.
Friday, September 22.
V. R. C. Sports.
Saturday, September 23.
Douglas Steamship Co. meeting, noon.
V. R. C. Sports.

MILK
FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SAINT PATRICK."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of cargo to be landed at their own risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, Ltd., at Kowloon, where and for from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 7th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th Sept., 1911. [1864]

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE,

"FLOWER STREET."

Cinematograph

Vaudeville.

9.15 P.M. { EVERY EVENING } 9.15 P.M.

Miss Vera Ferrace.

MISS VERA FERRACE

our popular Artist

and

The Latest Brilliant Moving Pictures.

7.15 P.M. { PICTURES ONLY } 7.15 P.M.

ELECTRIC FANS THROUGHOUT THEATRE.

Licence & Manager:

R. H. STEPHENSON.

Hongkong, 7th Sept., 1911. [1404]

OTE LOUVENECOURT

EXTRA DRY.

\$24.00 per caso.

FRENCH STORE,

6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [774]

E. C. Wilks, M. I. Mech. E., A. M. N. A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

POPULAR
"ASAHI" BEER

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. [43]

To Let.

TO LET.

"GREGGAN," 39, The Peak. No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PAAYA EAST.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [159]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 84, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st July, 1911. [161]

TO LET.

THE BUILDING now in occupation of The Mercantile Bank of India to be let from 1st January, 1912. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, 12th July, 1911. [1037]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.

9, Queen's Road. [863]

QUO VADIS AND TURKISH LEAF CIGARETTES

We have one lot of these cigarettes, which we are clearing from our stock.

A Special Discount for a Quantity purchased.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

12, Queen's Road,

HONGKONG.

ROSE OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The attention of the public is drawn to page 10, para 20, of the Hongkong Postal Guide for 1911. Stamps intended for postage purposes may be perforated but not obliterated.

The ss. Chibubus, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 10th inst.

A Mail will close for:

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN—(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per Prior Ludwig, 8th Sept., 9 a.m.

Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta—Per Kumsang, 8th Sept., 11 a.m.

Kobe, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco (Siberian Mail, to Europe)—Per Manchuria, 8th Sept., noon.

Macao—Per Sai Tai, 8th Sept., 1.15 p.m.

Koror, Yap, Ulithi, Saipan, Truk, Pohnpei, Kwajalein, Jaluit, Nauru, Rabaul, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, and Dunedin—Per Germania, 8th Sept., 4 p.m.

Timor—Per Tintan, 8th Sept., 5 p.m.

Manila (taking Mails for Cebu & Iloilo) Angau, Yap, Friedrich, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshof, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Coblenz, 8th Sept., 5 p.m.

Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)—Per Loongang, 9th Sept., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sai Tai, 9th Sept., 1.15 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Rubi, 9th Sept., 3 p.m.

Ningpo and Chinkiang—Per Kalgan, 9th Sept., 3 p.m.

Holbow and Haiphong—Per Singan, 9th Sept., 3 p.m.

Amoy and Shanghai—Per Tjipanas, 9th Sept., 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI, via Siberia to Europe—Per Linan, 9th Sept., 6 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Dalgimara, 10th Sept., 9 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Capri, 11th Sept., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Halton, 11th Sept., noon.

Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Tjiki, 12th Sept., 10 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Kwonggang, 12th Sept., 10 a.m.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN—(Late letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per Polynesian, 12th Sept., 11 a.m.

Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Yathing, 12th Sept., 10 a.m.

Swatow—Per Haiyang, 12th Sept., noon.

Chefoo and Newchwang—Per Nanchang, 13th Sept., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 15th Sept., noon.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kaifong, 12th Sept., 3 p.m.

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle—Per Luyia-mara, 12th Sept., 8 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Tongo-mara, 12th Sept., 5 p.m.

Moji, Mazanillo, Guaymas and Mex.—Per Largo Law, 18th Sept., 5 p.m.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN—(Late letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 15th Sept., at 5 p.m.—Per Delta, 16th Sept., 11 a.m.

Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)—Per Yuenang, 16th Sept., 11 a.m.

Sandakan—Per Minang, 16th Sept., 11 a.m.

Wel-hai-wel, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Hakata-maru, 16th Sept., 5 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

German (Prins Sigismund) 19th inst.

America (Mongolia) 22nd inst.

The ss. G. Ahear from Calcutta left Singapore on the 5th inst., afternoon and may be expected here on the 11th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Porala which sailed here on the 6th ult., arrived at San Francisco on the 4th inst.

The ss. Japan from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji this morning and may be expected here on the 11th inst.

ARRIVALS.

Swatow, Br. s.s., 1,142, Jones, 6th Sept.—Hongay 2nd Sept., Coal—B. & S.

Johanna, Ger. s.s., 952, M. Ipland, 6th Sept.—Swatow 6th Sept., Gen.—J. & Co.

Tauriguan Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,081, Watanabe, 6th Sept.—Moji 31st Aug., Coal—M. B. K.

Brand, Nor. s.s., 1,519, W. Evensen, 6th Sept.—Manila 3rd Sept., Ballast—T. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s., 2,840, C. H. Page, 7th Sept.—Saigon 3rd Sept., Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Socotra, Dr. s.s., 3,806, G. J. Coldwell, 7th Sept.—Keelung 5th Sept., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,408, S. A. Crosby, 7th Sept.—Phil. Islands 4th Sept., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Tranquabar, Danish s.s., 2,453, de Fine Licht, 7th Sept.—Copenhagen 10th July, Gen.—M. & Co.

Saint Patrick, Br. s.s., 2,694, J. Farly, 7th Sept.—Port Swatow 31st Aug., Gen.—D. & Co.

Gneissau, Ger. s.s., 3,184, T. Stollberg, 7th Sept.—Bremen 26th and Singapore 3rd Sept., Mail and Gen.—M. & Co.

Fri, Nor. s.s., 800, C. Waglo, 7th Sept.—Canton 6th Sept., Beans and Gen.—A. T. & Co.

Chenon, Br. s.s., 1,342, L. Jones, 7th Sept.—Canton 6th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,080, C. Andersen, 7th Sept.—Bangkok 9th and Holbow 6th Sept., Gen.—A. T. & Co.

Don of Ogil, Br. s.s., 2,621, A. White, 7th Sept.—Vladivostok 24th Aug., Gen.—Mitsui Bishi.

OLEARANCES AT THE HARBOR OFFICE.

Haiching, for Swatow.

Taiwan, for Deli.

Manchuria, for Keelung.

Socotra, for Singapore.

Tranquabar, for Shanghai.

Chenon, for Shanghai.

Haiching, for Coast Ports.

Tungshing, for Shanghai.

Protestants, for Manila.

DEPARTED.

Sept. 7.

Ajax, for Singapore.

Buerve, for Portland.

Chenon, for Shanghai.

Yuhun, for Shanghai.

Haiching, for Coast Ports.

Tungshing, for Shanghai.

Protestants, for Manila.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

1st August—Antiochus, Benavente, Bulow, Caylon.

4th August—Agamemnon, Aki Maru, Austria, Caladonien, Dunblane, St. Patrick.

8th August—Neleus, Seandia, 11th August—Slavonia, Thosens, Tranquabar, 15th August—Sithonia, Yorok.

18th August—Dunbeo, 22nd August—Belgavia, Denbighshire, Mitoppo, Menelaus, Sumatra, Glanfa'g, Senegambia, Lovat.

25th August—Konang Si, Senous, Siam, Atrous, 29th August—Calchas, Candia, Silvia, Simla, Yang Tze.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.

T.T. Demand 1/9 9/16

80 d/s 1/9 11/16

60 d/s 1/9 18/16

T/T. Shanghai 75 1/2

T/T. Singapore 75 1/2

T/T. Japan 88 1/2

T/T. India 184 1/2

Demand India 184 1/2

T/T. San Francisco and New York 43 1/2

T/T. Japan 108 1/2

T/T. Marks 184 1/2

T/T. France 227

Buying.

10 d/s L/C 1/10 1/16

10 d/s D/P 1/10 3/16

10 d/s L/C 1/10 8/16

10 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 1/10 10/16

80 d/s San Francisco & New York 44 1/2

10 d/s Marks 188 1/2

10 d/s France 281 1/2

6 m/s d/s 333 1/2

Bar Silver 34 3/16

Bank of England rate 5 %

Sovereigns 111.05

VESSELS IN PORT.

Stranraer.

Capri, Ital. s.s., 2,711, P. Figari, 6th Sept.—Bombay and Singapore 8th Aug., Gen.—O. & Co.

Childar, Br. s.s., 1,102, H. Nilsson, 4th Sept.—Bangkok 26th Aug., and Holbow 3rd Sept., Gen.—T. & Co.

Onio Maru, Jap. s.s., 13,426, W. W. Grend, 5th Sept.—San Francisco 9th and Yokohama 26th Aug. Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Coronia, Rus. s.s., 2,949, J. Largot, 6th Sept.—Singapore 1st Sept., Gen.—Order.

Cowrie, Am. s.s., 3,155, Jackson, 2nd Sept.—San Francisco 31st July and Yokohama 24th Aug., Bulk oil—A. P. Co.

Daig Maru, Jap. s.s., 846, M. Murayama, 6th Sept.—Swatow 5th Sept., Gen.—O. P. K.

Drutar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, J. Biagi, 17th Aug.—Bangkok 9th and Swatow 16th Aug., Gen.—Kin Tay Luong.

Germania, Br. s.s., 800, O. Teyson, 30th Aug.—Sydney via Islands 15th July, Kopra—S. & Co.

Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,837, S. Tomimatsu, 4th Sept.—Shanghai 1st Sept., Gen. and Coal—N. Y. K.

Katuna, Br. s.s., 2,927, A. Lo, 5th Sept.—Keelung 3rd Sept., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Kohsichang, Ger. s.s., 1,292, Rositsky, 1st Sept.—Bangkok and Swatow 23rd Aug., Rice—B. & S.

Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 2nd Sept.—Calcutta, 19th via Penang 24th and Singapore 28th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Largo Law, Br. s.s., 2,541, R. E. Kellett, 5th Sept.—Guaymas 2nd Aug., Ballast—Ezy Lok Fong.

Locksaw, Ger. s.s., 1,189, W. Taubert, 3rd Sept.—Kohsichang 26th Aug., and Holbow 2nd Sept., Rice and Wool—B. & S.

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

First Class and Up-to-date.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL.

Telephone 197.

MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

857] F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL).

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

ENTIRELY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of L. GAMEAU, Proprietor.

N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone 170 Telegrams "Astor." [24]

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK.

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M. Admission 50 cents.

9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [23]

HONGKONG, 15th August, 1911.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP.

The Peak, near the Tram Terminus.

Tel. 56.

For Terms, apply to the MANAGER. [27]

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderton, Miss. Howard, W. L.

Ardeny, Mrs. A. M. Hughes, Miss B.

Ardeny, Miss R. Innet, Capt. R.

Becker, G. Lee, Mr. & Mrs.

Brodman, E. A. F. O. Palmer.

Brown, Davis Mr. Marriott, Dr. O.

and Mrs. Moore, A. A., Jr.

Blakely, F. D. Moulder, Mr. and

Brown, E. C. Mrs. A. B.

SHARE REPORT.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

NATIONAL BANKS

CANTONS

UNION

YANGTZE

CHINA FIRES

HONGKONG FIRES

CHINA & MANILA

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIPS

STEAMBOATS

INDO-CHINA

"SHELL" TRANSPORT

"STAR FERRY"

CHINA SUGARS

LUXON SUGARS

CHINESE ENGINEERING

HEADWATERS

RAILS

DOCKS, WHARVES, & GROUND

H. K. & W. P. DOCKS

SHANGHAI DOCKS

HONGKONG WHARF

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS

ANGLO-FRENCH LANDS

HONGKONG HOTELS

HONGKONG LANDS

HONGKONG ESTATES

KOWLOON LANDS

SHANGHAI LANDS

WEST POINTS

MANILA M'POLE HOTEL

COTTON MILLS

EWOS

HONGKONG COTTONS

MISCELLANEOUS

CHINA-BORNEO

LIGHT AND POWERS

DO. (Spec. shares)

CHINA PROVIDENTS

DAIRY FARMS

GREEN ISLANDS

HONGKONG ELECTRICS

HONGKONG ICE

HONGKONG ROPES

LANGKAT

MORNING POST

PEAK TRAMWAY

DO. (new)

PHILIPPINES

H. PRICE & CO., LD.

SOCIETE DES PROPRIETAIRES

PULP & PAPER

PAPIERES DE TONKIN

SHANGHAI-SUMATRAN

STEAM LAUNDRY

UNITED ASBESTOS

FOUNDERS SHARES

UNION WATERBOAT

WEISMAN, LTD.

WATSON